

S/120/63/000/001/022/072  
E140/E135

AUTHORS: Gorbachev, V.M., Korolev, V.N., and Uvarov, N.A.

TITLE: High-speed oscilloscope using travelling-wave tubes

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, No.1, 1963, 98-101

TEXT: A high-speed oscilloscope using 13Л0102М (13L0102M) travelling-wave cathode-ray tubes is intended for photographic registration of two non-repeating high-speed processes. The vertical sensitivity is 2 V/mm, the timebase duration for deflection across the 100 mm screen varies between 0.1 and 3  $\mu$ s; the delay in triggering the timebase is not more than

$30 \times 10^{-9}$  sec.

There are 4 figures.

SUBMITTED: February 20, 1962

Card 1/1

GORBACHEV, V.M.; UVAROV, N.A.

Integral detector for determining the intensity of short  
neutron pulses. Prib. i tekhn. eksp. 10 no.5:77-82 8-0 '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Submitted July 21, 1964.

GORBACHEV, V.M.; MASLOV, G.N.; UVAROV, N.A.

Wide-range intensitometer. Prib. i tekhn.eksp. 10 no.5:  
82-85 S.O '65. (MIRA 1981)

1. Submitted July 22, 1964.



ACC

AP5027010

a recording arrangement was presented and briefly explained. The samples of recorded oscilloscopes were shown in a photo. The dimensions of various scintillation crystals and the voltage ratios were given in a table. The voltage characteristics could be improved in certain cases by applying a back-feed arrangement to the integral detector. A schematic diagram of such an arrangement was presented and various voltage characteristics were illustrated. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 table.

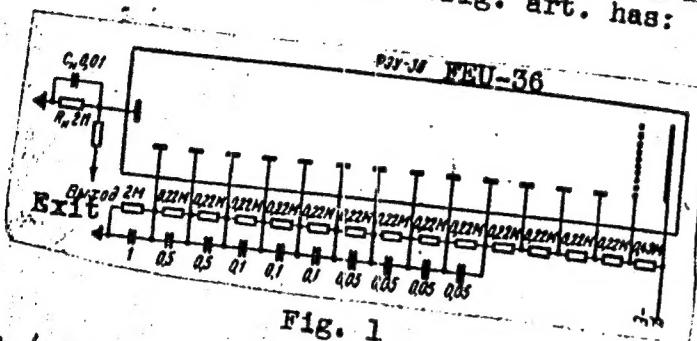


Fig. 1

SUB CODE: 18 / SURM DATE: 21July 64 / ORIG REF: 007 / OTH REF: 001  
 Card 2/2 CC

SHOSTAKOVSKIY, M.F.; PRILEZHAYEVA, Ye.N.; UVAROV, N.I.

Synthesis of sulfur compounds from vinyl ethers and acetylene.  
Report No. 17: Vinyl ethers of monothiocetylene glycol. Izv.  
AN SSSR. Otd. khim. nauk no.10:1245-1249 O '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.  
(Glycols) (Ethers)

GRINEVICH, M.A.; UVAROVA, N.I.; YUDIN, A.M.

Symposium on Eleutherococcus and ginseng. Izv. SO AN SSSR no. 8.  
Ser. biol.-med. nauk no. 2:139-141 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

UVAROV, N. V.; CSIPCV, A. I.; PAVLOV, E. A.

The TsNIIME-K-5 Light-Duty Electric Saw (Cblegchennaya elektropila  
TsNIIME-K5), Goslesbumizdat, 1949, 40 pp.

UVAROV, N.V., inzhener.

Internal combustion engine-driven chain saws. Mekh. trud. rab. 7 no. 7:14  
16 Jl '53. (MLRA 6:?)  
(Chain saws)

GORBACHEVSKIY, V.A.; UVAROV, N.V.; SHCHETININ, I.P., red.; MERZHANOVA, O.M., red. izd-va; KAEASIK, N.P., tekhn, red.; VOLKHOVER, P.S., tekhn, red.

[MAZ-501 log truck] lesovednyi avtomobil' MAZ-501. Moskva, M-vo lesnogo promyshl. SSSR, 1956. 9 p. (MIRA 11:10)  
(Lumber—Transportation)  
(Motortrucks)

UVAROV, N.Y.,; NOVOSEL'TSEV, N.V., red.; OSOKINA, A.M., red. izd-va,;  
KARASIK, N.P., tekhn. red.

["Druzhba" gasoline chain saw with a single control; design and  
operation] Benzinomotornaja tsepnaia pila odinochnogo upravlenija  
"Druzhba"; konstruktsiia i ekspluatatsiia. [Moskva] M-vo lesno  
promyshl. SSSR [1957] 17 p.  
(Chain saws) (MIRA 11:11)

UVAROV, N.V., inzh.

Effectiveness of the "Drushba" gas engine saws in logging. Mekh.  
trud.rab. 11 no.9:33-36 8 '57. (MIRA 10:11)  
(Saws) (Lumbering)

UVAROV, Nikolay Vasil'yovich; VIL'CHUR, G.A., red.; FUKS, Ye.A., red.izd-va;  
PIKOF'YEV, L.N., tekhn.red.

[Using gasoline engine chain saws in lumbering] Tsepnye benzo-  
motornye pily na lesorazrabotkakh. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1959.  
130 p.

(Saws)

(MIRA 12:12)

L 25844-66

ACC NR: AR5018683

SOURCE CODE: UR/0196/65/000/007/3010/3010

AUTHOR: Kashechkin, N. I.; Moreyev, A.K.; Perel'mutor, N. M.; Uvarov, N. V.; Shvionov, I. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Portable power station "Druzhba" for lighting purposes

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Elektrotehnika i energetika, Abs. 7855

REF- SOURCE: Lesoeksploat. i lesn. kh-vo. Ref. inform., no. 5, 1965, 8-9

TOPIC TAGS: power generating station, ~~lighting~~, lighting equipment, electric motor

TRANSLATION: This power station is to supply light and heat up to 1.5 kw and can be used on construction sites, wood clearings, timber conveying points, etc. For primary motive power, a one-cylinder, two-cycle motor is used (from a gasoline-motor saw). Through the reducer, the motor is connected with a generator of 1.7 kw, 220 v and 200 cps (shortcircuited and asynchronous). For excitation, a battery of condensers of 24 microfarades is switched in. A diagram of the portable power station and directives for its operation are given. B. Shifrinson.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: none

UDC: 621.311.23:634.0

Card 1/1 (1)

UVAROV, O., inzh.-tekhnolog

Quenching of thirst. Obshchestv. pit. no.11:63 N '58.

(Drinking water)

(MIRA 11:12)

UVAROVA, O.A.; ZEMSKOVA, Z.S.

Healing processes in experimental tuberculosis during the use of  
preparations of the second series. Probl. tub. 41 no.3:56-62 '63.  
(MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz patomorfologicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - prof. V.I.Puzi')  
TSentral'nogo instituta tuberkuleza (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen  
AMN SSSR prof. N.A.Shmelev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya S.S.R.

## Other Books

Subject : USSR/Electricity AID P - 1924  
Card 1/1 Pub. 29 - 4/31  
Author : Uvarov, O. F., Eng.  
Title : ~~Design and mounting of the piping system of electric power stations~~  
Periodical : Energetik, 3, 8-10, Mr 1955  
Abstract : The author presents his design in which the pipes are located differently from the usual arrangement and are more convenient for future repairs and replacements. Four drawings.  
Institution: None  
Submitted : No date

UVAROV, O.F.

Subject : USSR/Electricity AID P - 1953  
Card 1/1 Pub. 29 - 2/25  
Author : Uvarov, O. F., Eng.  
Title : Necessity of improving the structure of separate details of high-pressure boilers  
Periodical : Energetik, 4, 5-7, Ap 1955  
Abstract : The author analyses the deficiencies of the TP-170 type boilers produced by the Taganrog and Podol'sk boiler plants. The major deficiencies are located in the drums and certain sections of the steam piping system. Other deficiencies are found in the welded connections of feed-water pipes and in the air pre-heater. The author suggests improvements. Five drawings.  
Institution: None  
Submitted : No date

Subject : USSR/Electricity AID P - 3353

Card 1/1 Pub. 29 - 11/27

Author : Uvarov, O. F., Eng.

Title : Mounting vinyl-layer conduits for feedwater conditioning

Periodical : Energetik, 9, 22-23, S 1955

Abstract : The author describes details of installation of vinyl pipelines at a newly built electric power station. These pipes of various diameters and a total length of 250 m serve to carry a solution of sulfuric acid and coagulant. The connection of pipes to the tanks was made with vinyl flanges. Four drawings.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

UVAROV, O.P., inzh.

Mechanical removal of waste products from acetylene stations,  
Energetik 5 no.10:17-18 0 '57. (MIRA 10:12)  
(Electric power plants) (Waste products)

UVAROV, O.P., inzh.

Work of metal and welding laboratories. Energetik 6 no. 1:5-8  
Ja '58.

(Welding)  
(Tubes)

(MIMA 11:8)

UVAROV, O.P., inzh.

Efficient method for securing machinery and equipment to foundations. Energ. stroi. no.2:40-42 '59 (MIRA 13:3)

1. Trest "Volgopromenergomontazh."  
(Electric power plants--Equipment and supplies)  
(Concrete footings)

25(1)

SOV/91-59-6-1/33

AUTHOR: Uvarov, O.F., Engineer

TITLE: On the Quality Control of Welding in the Assembly  
of Power Equipment and About the Regulations of the  
Gosgortekhnadzor

PERIODICAL: Energetik, 1959, Nr 6, pp 1-3 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author criticizes the inadequacy of the quality control methods prescribed by the Gosgortekhnadzor for use in the assembly of certain power equipment, especially the piping. He suggests abandoning mechanical testing and the testing of pipes on bending stresses. The Institut elektrosvarki imeni Patona (Institute of Electric Welding imeni Paton) has proved that the bead testing of samples with transverse seams, estimated by the angle magnitude, is not quite reliable and suggested to replace such testing by testing of samples with lengthwise seams. The impact resistance control norms for carbon and molyb-

Card 1/3

On the Quality Control of Welding in the Assembly of Power Equipment  
and About the Regulations of the Gosgortekhnadzor

30V/91-59-6-1/33

denum steels are  $6 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}/\text{cm}^2$  and for chrome-molibdenum  
steel -  $5 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}/\text{cm}^2$ , whereas the technical requirements  
to high-pressure pipes ChMTU 2580-54, made of steels  
20, 16M, 12MKh and 15KhM, read respectively 5, 7,7 and  
 $6 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}/\text{cm}^2$ . This contradicts the Gosgortekhnadzor's  
requirements to the effect that the basic metal and  
the welded-on metal must have equal strength. The  
testing of numerous specimens of pipes, conducted in  
the construction of TETs, has shown that the existing  
impact resistance norms are low. Conversely, according  
to K.K. Khrenov ("Avtogennoye delo", 1953, Nr 6), the  
existing testing norms on rupture strength of gas-  
welded pipes ( $38 \text{ kg}/\text{mm}^2$ ) are too high. The metallo-  
graphic pipe testing norms allow for a summary length  
of defects not to exceed 3 mm, irrespective of the  
thickness of the pipe walls. Actually, in case of  
8-10 mm pipes, this allowance is inadmissible because

Card 2/3

On the Quality Control of Welding in the Assembly of Power Equipment  
and About the Regulations of the Gosgortekhnadzor

SOV/91-59-6-1/33

of safety factor. The hydraulic testing of pipes is at present made, according to the instructions, at a pressure exceeding the normal operational pressure by only 25%. It is too low, because it does not take into account the additional stresses arising in changes of thermal regime. The author suggests to test the quality of welding on large pipes by the radiographic method and on small pipes by the metallographic method. He recommends to review the testing norms and methods prescribed by the Gosgortekhnadzor to make them adequate for modern welding technique. Furthermore, new instructions on electric welding must be worked out, based on the results of metallographic examinations of welded specimens. There is 1 Soviet reference.

Card 3/3

18(5)

SOV/91-59-8-6/28

AUTHOR:

Uvarov, O.F., Engineer

TITLE:

The Application of Welded Flanges for Pipelines

PERIODICAL:

Energetik, 1959, Nr 8, pp 11-12 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The author suggests a method of manufacturing welded flanges in case steel plates of the required thickness are not available. He recommends cutting two flange blanks from thinner plates. These blanks are welded to the tube and a V-groove about 6 mm deep is cut by a lathe in the center between the two sections, as shown in fig.1. The two sections are then welded in the area of the groove. The author explains also the welding of collar flanges using steel plates and steel bars. Only small flanges may be produced by this method, since, without additional machining on a lathe, their diameter is limited by the size of the drill which must be used for this purpose. Such a flange is shown in fig.2. The author states that flanges produced by this method are in operation for several years without showing any defects. A note from the editor says that this method should be used only

Card 1/2

SOV/91-52-8-6/28

**The Application of Welded Flanges for Pipelines**

in urgent cases when no other material is available. There are 2 diagrams.

Card 2/2

UVAROV, O.F., inzh.

Welded pipe joints used abroad. Mont. i spets. rab. v stroi.  
24 no. 5:28-31 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)  
(Pipe—Welding)

UVAROV, O.F., inzh.

Vessels and apparatus lined with stainless materials; digest  
of foreign literature. Nhim. i neft. mashinostr. no.1:44-46  
J1 '64.  
(MIRA 17:12)

UVAROV, O.F. (Ivanovo)

Use in the United States of methods for calculating  
underground metal pipelines for external stress resistance.  
Stroi. truboprov. 10 no.8:16-19 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:11)

UVAROV, O. V.

5 - Post  
1 - Post

5424

**DETERMINATION OF THE SEPARATION COEFFICIENTS  
OF THE ISOTOPES OF BORON IN THE EQUILIBRIUM  
EVAPORATION OF  $\text{BCl}_3$ . N. H. LYTTELTON, R. V. LYKON  
and N. M. PHAROON. Vol. 2, No. 1, 1951. Energy 1, 57-72  
(1958).**

The separation coefficients of the isotopes of boron were determined for equilibrium evaporation of boron at 127°C. In the temperature interval 127 to 95°C. The methods are described, and the equations relating the dependence of the coefficient on the vaporization temperature are derived (auth.)

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Am one  
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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858310012-2"

"Rectification Column for Obtaining Water That Contains Heavy Oxygen," by O. V. Uvarov, V. A. Sokol'skiy, and N. M. Zhavoronkov, Scientific-Research Physicochemical Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov, Khimicheskaya Promyshlennost' No 7, Sep 56, pp 404-405

A procedure and equipment with the use of which water containing 24.5% of  $H_2O^{18}$  is obtained are described. The importance of developing procedures for the concentration of deuterium,  $O^{18}$ , and  $N^{15}$  is pointed out.

SUM 1305

SUBJECT USSR / PHYSICS CARD 1 / 2 PA - 1520  
AUTHOR SEVRJUGOVA, N.N., UVAROV, O.V., ZAVORONIKOV, N.M.  
TITLE The Determination of the Separation Coefficients of Boron  
Isotopes at equilibrium Evaporation of  $BCl_3$ .  
PERIODICAL Atomnaja Energija, 1, fasc. 4, 113-116 (1956)  
Issued: 19.10.1956

The present work describes the exact determination of the separation coefficient  $\alpha$  of the system  $B^{11}Cl_3 - B^{10}Cl_3$  and of its temperature dependence by the method of RALEIGH'S distillation. With this method a large quantity of the substance to be investigated is evaporated with the exception of a small remainder, and  $\alpha$  is then determined from the modification of isotopic conditions at the beginning and at the end of the process of distillation. Distillation took place in two stages. The determination of the separation coefficient is possible if the following conditions are satisfied: The composition of the liquid must always remain unchanged in the entire volume. Evaporation must be slow without any violent boiling. The walls, particularly above the liquid, must always be a little warmer than the liquid. The first stage of distillation extends from 2000-3000 g to 50-70 g. The distilling device is described on the basis of a drawing. After this evaporation the metal balloon was removed and replaced by the evaporator for the second stage.

Also the apparatus for the second stage of distillation is illustrated by a drawing. This second distillation was carried out under the same conditions as

Atomnaja Energija, 1, fasc. 4, 113-116 (1956) CARD 2 / 2

PA - 1520

the first, and 0,5 to 1,0 g of the liquid was left over in the evaporator. This remainder of liquid was carefully and exactly weighed. The samples were filled into glass ampules which were fitted to the evaporator. On the occasion of the introduction of the evaporator into the DEWAR vessel with liquid air, the air was pumped out. The evaporator was then heated to room temperature and in the ampule about 0,3 g  $BCl_3$  were condensed. Also a second ampule was filled in the same manner.

At 300 revolutions performed by the vanewheel-like mixing device  $\alpha$  attains its maximum value.

By means of the same apparatus the influence exercised by the evaporation velocity on the separation coefficient of  $B^{10}Cl_3$ - $B^{11}Cl_3$  was investigated. In the interval of evaporation velocities of from 1,8 to 4,7  $cm^3/cm^2 \cdot hour$  this amount remained practically constant. With rising temperature  $\alpha$  decreases considerably. At  $-61,7^\circ$  the vapors of  $B^{10}Cl_3$  and  $B^{11}Cl_3$  have the same viscosity, but at lower temperatures the viscosity of  $B^{10}Cl_3$  is lower than that of  $B^{11}Cl_3$ . This dependence can be represented by the equation  $\alpha = 1,112 \cdot e^{-2,33/T}$ . According to a mass-spectroscopic analysis of isotopes of the compound  $BCl_3$  the ratio of isotopes in the initial state is 4,11. This corresponds to the following concentration:  $B^{10} = 19,5\%$ ,  $B^{11} = 80,5\%$ .

INSTITUTION:

UVAROV, O.V.

7

✓ Carbon isotope partition coefficient in the liquid-vapor equilibrium of ethylene/ethane and methane  
Yu. G. Zorin and N. M. Zhavoronkov  
Akad. Nauk SSSR, 11, 334, 1956. The isotope partition coeff. between the liquid and the vapor phases of  $C_2H_4$ ,  $C_2H_6$ , and  $CH_4$  was detd. with the use of the Rayleigh equation for the ratio of the initial and final vols. and the increased concn. in the final vol. The app. used by Devyat'ykh and Zorin (C.A. 50, 162285) was used in the detn. The gases were purified by low-temp. rectification with 30 theoretical plates. It was shown that the partition coeff. are strongly affected by temp.  $\log P_{C_2H_4}/P_{C_2H_6} = 0.00127 - (0.0346/T)$ ;  $\log P_{C_2H_4}/P_{CH_4} = - (0.03085/T) - 0.00213$ ; and  $\log P_{CH_4}/P_{C_2H_6} = (1.1063/T) - 0.00782$ . The principal conclusion reached was that rectification is not a suitable method for the separn. of the  $C_2H_4$  isomers. The  $C_2H_4$  isomers are very similar in  $CH_4$  in rectification appears to be 2. M. S. Shul'berg

M. S. Shul'berg

Sci-Res. Phys.-Chem. Inst. in L. Ya. Karpov

ZHAVORONKOV, N. and UVAROV, O.

"Separation of Stable Isotopes of Light Elements."

paper to be presented at the 2nd UN Intl. Conf. on the peaceful uses of Atomic Energy, Geneva, 1 - 13 Sept 58.

66446, i-b.

PAGE 1 BOOK EXPLOITATION

5(2)

SEV/1916

Yasenovoye sovetskaiye po khimii boru. 1955:  
Sov. trudy konferentsii po khimii boru i ego soyedineniy (Boron):  
Transakcii konferentsii po khimii boru i ego soyedineniy (Boron and  
Its Compounds). Moscow, Goschizdat, 1955. 159 p. Errata slip  
inserted. 2,400 copies printed.

M.: G.P. Lashitskiy; Tech. Ed.: N.S. Lash'ya.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for chemists, as well as for  
industrial personnel working with boron and its compounds.

CONTENTS: This collection contains 21 studies on the chemistry,  
crystalline structure, physicochemical properties, and  
technology of boron and its compounds. Twenty-two of the  
studies were presented at the All-Union Conference on Boron  
Chemistry, held at the Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Fiziko-  
Khimicheskiy Institut im. Ya. M. Mar'ova (Scientific Re-  
search Physicochemical Institute im. Ya. M. Mar'ova) in

September 1955. One of these articles deal with the thermo-  
chemistry of boron. The two studies on "Boronide Pro-  
duction" are being published for the first time. The studies  
are well illustrated and accompanied by bibliographies.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Crystal Chemistry of Boron and its Compounds	19
Yasenov, N.M., O.I. Mar'ov, and N.N. Zhavoronkov.	30
Properties of Some Boron Isotopes	30
Martovskiy, L. Ya., V. I. Gerasimov, and Yu. D. Kondrashov.	36
Production of Elemental Boron by the Method of Electric Glim Discharge	36

Card 2/6

Kotel'nikov, R.B. About the Formation of Continuous Solid Solutions in Systems of Borides, Carbides, Nitrides, and Silicides of Transition Metals	46
Popova, J.A., and G.V. Samsonov. Conditions for Soviet Carbide Production	52
Popova, J.A., G.V. Samsonov, R.B. Kotel'nikov, A.S. Voronina, I.P. Yaritskaya, and S.D. Krasenikova.	58
Certain Properties of Boride Alloys of High-melting Transition Metals	58
Mandseer, G.V. Activation Energy of Boron, Carbon, Nitrogen, and Silicon Diffusion in High-melting Transition Metals	74
Martovskiy, L. Ya., I.P. Tverdovskiy, and Z.N. Basur.	74
Surface Properties of Elemental Boron	80

Card 3/6

1144 RKC, L. b.

## PAGE 1 BOOK EXPLOSION

507/297

Vsesoyuznaya radio-tekhnicheskaya konferentsiya po radioaktivnym i stabilnym isotopov i izluchayem po narodnoi khozyaistvennoi namoti. Moscow, 1957.

Polzunovye Isotopy. Mezhdunarodnye gamma-sistemnye (izotopnye). Radiometriya. I. dosimetry i radiotekhnika. Trudy konferentsii: (Isotope Production, Radiometry and Dosimetry) Transactions of the All-Union Conference on the Use of Radioactive and Stable Isotopes and Radiation in the National Economy and Science (Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958) 293 p.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademii nauk SSSR; Glavnoye upravleniye po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii SSSR.

Editorial Board: Prolov, Yu.S. (Resp. Ed.), Zhavoronkov, N.M. (Inputy Resp. Ed.), Aulinets, K.I., Alekseyev, B.A., Bochkarev, V.I., Lashchikov, N.I., Malov, T.P., Sinitsem, V.I., and Ponomarev, G.L. (Secretary); Tech. Ed.: Borovichkov, M.D.

REPORT: This collection is published for scientists, technologists, persons engaged in medicine or medical research, and others concerned with the production and/or use of radioactive and stable isotopes and radiation.

CONTENTS: Thirty-nine reports are included in this collection under three main subject divisions: 1) production of isotopes; 2) high-energy gamma-radiation facilities; and 3) radiometry and dosimetry.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS:

## PART I. PRODUCTION OF ISOTOPES

Prolov, Yu.S., V.V. Bochkarev, and V.V. Kuznetsov. Development of Isotope Production in the Soviet Union. This report is a general survey of production methods, apparatus, raw materials, applications, investigations, and future prospects for radio isotopes in the Soviet Union.

Card 2/12

Bylenko, Yu.K., O.D. Zivert, and T.A. Gegec. Isotope Separation Column for Obtaining  $^{35}S$ , Enriched With  $^{36}S$ . A method is described for eggshelling natural mixtures containing  $\sim 18.6$  percent  $^{36}S$  concentration to  $\sim 80$  percent  $^{36}S$  concentration by low temperature ( $\sim 100$  degrees, scale not stated) diafiltration. Separation capability was  $810$  for 95-96 percent purity after 480 hours processing, but the desired concentration was  $\sim 90$  percent separation. The separation field was 1 liter per 24 hours. Block diagrams of installations are given.

Zhavoronkov, N.M., O.V. Uvarova, and S.I. Babkov. Research on the Separation of Stable Isotopes of Light Elements. A method is described for separating  $^{35}S$ ,  $^{36}S$ ,  $^{37}S$ ,  $^{38}S$ ,  $^{39}S$ ,  $^{40}Ca$ ,  $^{41}Ca$ ,  $^{42}Ca$ ,  $^{43}Ca$ ,  $^{44}Ca$ ,  $^{45}Ca$ ,  $^{46}Ca$ ,  $^{47}Ca$ ,  $^{48}Ca$ ,  $^{49}Ca$ ,  $^{50}Ca$ ,  $^{51}Ca$ ,  $^{52}Ca$ ,  $^{53}Ca$ ,  $^{54}Ca$ ,  $^{55}Ca$ ,  $^{56}Ca$ ,  $^{57}Ca$ ,  $^{58}Ca$ ,  $^{59}Ca$ ,  $^{60}Ca$ ,  $^{61}Ca$ ,  $^{62}Ca$ ,  $^{63}Ca$ ,  $^{64}Ca$ ,  $^{65}Ca$ ,  $^{66}Ca$ ,  $^{67}Ca$ ,  $^{68}Ca$ ,  $^{69}Ca$ ,  $^{70}Ca$ ,  $^{71}Ca$ ,  $^{72}Ca$ ,  $^{73}Ca$ ,  $^{74}Ca$ ,  $^{75}Ca$ ,  $^{76}Ca$ ,  $^{77}Ca$ ,  $^{78}Ca$ ,  $^{79}Ca$ ,  $^{80}Ca$ ,  $^{81}Ca$ ,  $^{82}Ca$ ,  $^{83}Ca$ ,  $^{84}Ca$ ,  $^{85}Ca$ ,  $^{86}Ca$ ,  $^{87}Ca$ ,  $^{88}Ca$ ,  $^{89}Ca$ ,  $^{90}Ca$ ,  $^{91}Ca$ ,  $^{92}Ca$ ,  $^{93}Ca$ ,  $^{94}Ca$ ,  $^{95}Ca$ ,  $^{96}Ca$ ,  $^{97}Ca$ ,  $^{98}Ca$ ,  $^{99}Ca$ ,  $^{100}Ca$ ,  $^{101}Ca$ ,  $^{102}Ca$ ,  $^{103}Ca$ ,  $^{104}Ca$ ,  $^{105}Ca$ ,  $^{106}Ca$ ,  $^{107}Ca$ ,  $^{108}Ca$ 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SOV/20-125-3-32/63

TITLE: The Coefficients of the Separation of Chlorine Isotopes in the Equilibrium Evaporation of HCl (Koeffitsiyenty razdeleniya izotopov klorov pri ravnoveenom isparenii HCl)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 3, pp 580-583 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors determined the influence exerted by the amount of impurities upon the value of the coefficient of separation. The computation was made in a provisional manner according to Rayleigh's equation. A diagram illustrates the results, i.e. the coefficient of separation as a function of the coefficient of enrichment F and of the degree of concentration. The liquid hydrochloric acid was evaporated out of a cylindrical vessel with conical bottom. Two figures illustrate this vessel which was contained in a vacuum jacket, as well as the scheme of the whole evaporator. The experimental conditions are listed, and the experimental results are shown in the following table:

Card 1/3

The Coefficients of the Separation of Chlorine Isotopes in the Equilibrium  
 Evaporation of HCl SOV/20-125-3-32/63

T	P	F	$\alpha$ experimental	$\alpha$ computed
167	190	1.0221	$1.0022 \pm 0.00025$	1.0022
173	285	1.017	$1.00193 \pm 0.000125$	1.00194
181	534	1.012	$1.0014 \pm 0.0001$	1.0016
185	—			1.0014
189	760			1.0013

The temperature dependence of  $\ln \alpha$  is expressed by the equation  
 $\ln \alpha = \frac{1.2846}{T} - 0.0055$ , where T denotes the absolute zero. The  
 resultant small value of  $\alpha$  (at the normal boiling temperature of  
 1.0013) indicates that it is not advisable to employ the  
 rectification of HCl for the purpose of separating chlorine

Card 2/3

The Coefficients of the Separation of Chlorine Isotopes in the Equilibrium  
Evaporation of HCl SOV/20-125-3-32/63

isotopes, not even in the presence of columns with a high  
degree of efficiency. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 9 ref-  
erences, 5 of which are Soviet.

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Card 3/3

5 (2), 21 (5)

AUTHORS: Sevryugova, N. N., Uvarov, O. V., Zhavoronkov, N. M., Corresponding Member AS USSR SOV/20-126-5-36/69

TITLE: Separation of Boron Isotopes by Boron Chloride Rectification  
(Razdeleniye izotopov bora rektifikatsiyey khloristogo bora)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 126, Nr 5, pp 1044 ~ 1046 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At the beginning, the differences between the two boron isotopes  $B^{10}$  and  $B^{11}$  are indicated (Ref 1). The light isotope  $B^{10}$  is used for filling neutron counters; besides, it can be used as a protection against neutron radiation, and for regulating the operation of reactors. The separation of boron isotopes is achieved by 5 different methods: a) electromagnetically, b) by thermodiffusion, c) by means of diffusion by vapor, d) by the chemical isotope exchange, and e) by rectification. The methods a) and c) make possible a high degree of separation, but are little productive. The method b) failed. At present, the two latter methods d) and e) can be regarded as most convenient for the  $B^{10}$ -production. Both of them have been chemically developed.

Card 1/3

Separation of Boron Isotopes by Boron Chloride  
Rectification

SOV/20-126-5-36/69

The authors think that rectification is one of the most economical methods. They carried out the rectification of the  $BCl_3$  in columns of various types of construction (Fig 1). The procedure is described in detail. Figure 2 shows the course of the increase in  $B^{10}Cl_3$  in the retort liquid. Within 28 days, a 5-fold enrichment was obtained at a content of 100 cm<sup>3</sup> liquid in the distillation vessel. The stationary phase was not attained during the period mentioned. The calculation showed that the (maximum possible) separability of the column is equal to 800 theoretical steps. This should guarantee the obtaining of a product with a content of about 75 Mol-%  $B^{10}Cl_3$ . An approximate calculation showed that the production method for elementary boron described here is acceptable from an economical point of view. There are 2 figures and 5 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

Separation of Boron Isotopes by Boron Chloride  
Rectification

SOV/20-126-5-36/69

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Card 3/3

KAZANSKIY, B.A.; LUKINA, N.Yu.; MAKHAPETYAN, L.A.; ZOTOVA, S.V.;  
LOZA, G.V.; SHATENSHTEYN, G.A.; OVODOVA, V.A.; UVAROV, O.V.;  
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Production of high purity cyclopropane. Khim. prom. no. 6:462-  
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TITLE: Separation of Stable Boron Isotopes/9

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1960, Vol. 9, No. 2, pp. 110-125

TEXT: The present article gives a detailed description of the methods of separating the boron isotopes B<sup>10</sup> and B<sup>11</sup> which are interesting for industrial purposes. The molar ratio of the two isotopes in naturally occurring boron is about 20 : 80. The various methods furnish somewhat different values, and various authors also obtained different results by one and the same method (on BF<sub>3</sub>) (cf. Table 1). These problems are briefly dealt with in the introduction, after which the electromagnetic method, the method of thermal diffusion, and the method of diffusion in the vapor current of an inert substance are discussed, while in the following the two most important methods of industrial separation of isotopes are explained in great detail: the method of chemical isotopic exchange and the method of rectifying boron halides. G. M. Panchenkov, V. D. Moyseyev, and A. V. Makarov

4

Card 1/4

Separation of Stable Boron Isotopes

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S/089/60/003/002/004/015  
B006/B056

(Ref. 31) were among the first who suggested using the chemical exchange between boron halides and organic boron halogen complexes for the separation of boron isotopes. The separation factor  $\alpha$  is comparatively large for these processes and is, on the average, about 1.03. Its temperature dependence for the systems  $(C_6H_5)(CH_3)OBF_3$  -  $BF_3$  and  $(C_4H_9)SBF_3$  -  $BF_3$  is given in Tables 2 and 3. For the last-mentioned system  $\alpha$  attains a maximum value of 1.054 at  $-20^{\circ}C$ . The  $\alpha$ -values determined by various authors by means of different isotopic exchange methods are given in Table 4. The grave disadvantage of the method consists in the high molecular weight of the complex. This is the reason why industrial plants find it less economical to work by this method. The rectification methods are considerably more simple, but, in this case, the separation factor is small. In  $BO_3(CH_3)_2$ , e.g., it is only 1.001; in practice, only  $BF_3$  and  $BCl_3$  are used, which have a somewhat higher  $\alpha$ . In the first case, the temperature dependence of  $\alpha$  is given by  $\alpha = 1.0488 e^{-6.17/T}$ , and in the second case by  $\alpha = 1.0112 e^{-2.33/T}$ . The temperature- and pressure dependence of  $\alpha$

4

Card 2/4

82733

Separation of Stable Boron Isotopes

S/089/60/009/002/004/015  
B006/B056

in  $BF_3$  rectification are illustrated also by the numerical values in Table 6 and the  $\alpha(T)$  curve in Fig. 3.  $\alpha(T)$  for  $BCl_3$  rectification is shown in Fig. 5. The greatest disadvantage of the rectification methods consists in the fact that, for the purpose of increasing  $\alpha$ , it is necessary to work at the lowest possible temperatures, which reduces productivity because of the consumption of liquid air.  $BCl_3$  rectification seems to be the most profitable method; though the separation factor is only about 1.003, this value may be attained at atmospheric pressure and room temperature. A large table (5) shows the characteristics of the individual columns for rectification- and isotopic exchange methods (taken from Refs. 40-47). The most important data of the various methods are compared in Table 7. There are 7 figures, 7 tables, and 71 references: 23 Soviet, 20 US, 5 German, 4 British, 1 French, 6 Dutch, 2 Swedish, and 1 South African. 14

Card 3/4

Separation of Stable Boron Isotopes

82733

S/089/60/009/002/004/015  
B006/B056

SUBMITTED: April 4, 1960

4

Card 4/4

S/076/60/034/05/10/038  
B010/B002

5.2400(A)

AUTHORS: Sevryugova, N. N., Uvarov, O. V., Zhavoronkov, N. M.

TITLE: Separation Factors of Boron Isotopes in the Equilibrium  
Vaporization of Boron Fluoride //

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol.34, No.5, pp. 1004-1008

TEXT: The authors investigated the dependence of the separation factors  $\alpha$  on temperature with respect to the system  $B^{11}F_3 - B^{10}F_3$  under equilibrium vaporization. The values of  $\alpha$  were determined by Raleigh's distillation method. In order to obtain a larger value of  $G_o/G_E$  ( $G_o$  and  $G_E$  = amount of substance at the beginning and at the end of distillation), vaporization was brought about in two stages. Experiments took place in a device suited for the purpose (Fig. 2), the main elements of which are two vaporization vessels (Fig. 1), in which mixing is done with magnetic stirrers. The vessels are installed in a cryostat filled with isopentane, the temperature of which is measured with thermocouples. Experiments showed (Table 1) that the maximum value of  $\alpha$  is attained at a stirrer speed of 200 rpm. Determinations of the influence exerted by the boiling temperature (measured at 157 to 168°K) on the value of  $\alpha$  revealed (Table 2) that  $\alpha$  drops with temperature, which fact had already been observed on the system  $B^{11}Cl_3 - B^{10}Cl_3$ .  
Card 1/2

Separation Factors of Boron Isotopes in the S/076/60/034/05/10/038  
Equilibrium Vaporization of Boron Fluoride B010/B002

In the present case, this dependence amounted to  $\alpha = 1.0488 e^{-6.17/T}$  (3). Since  $\alpha$  rises with temperature, it is expedient to rectify  $BF_3$  at atmospheric or higher pressure. The samples were analyzed by means of an MC-4 (MS-4) mass spectrometer.  $B^{11}F_3$  was found to be the more readily volatilizing component in the temperature range investigated. On the strength of experimental results obtained by G. M. Panchenkov, V. D. Moiseyev, and N. A. Lebedev (Ref. 6) concerning the dependence of the ratio between the peak height of  $(B^{10}F_2)^+$  and  $(Si^{28}F_3)^+$  on the silicon fluoride content in  $BF_3$ , less than 0.1 mole% of  $SiF_4$  was found to occur in the samples investigated. There are 3 figures, 2 tables, and 6 references: 3 Soviet, 1 American, and 2 German.

SUBMITTED: June 23, 1958

Card 2/2

S/076/60/034/009/039/041XX  
B020/B056AUTHORS: Matveyev, K. I., Uvarov, O. V., Zhavoronkov, N. M.TITLE: The Separation Factors of Chlorine Isotopes in Equilibrium  
Vaporization of Cl<sub>2</sub>

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 34, No. 9, p. 2123

TEXT: In 1959, the authors published a paper (Ref. 1), in which the separation factors of chlorine in equilibrium vaporization of HCl had been determined. When using the same method, the temperature dependence of the separation factors of the chlorine isotopes Cl<sup>35</sup> and Cl<sup>37</sup> in equilibrium evaporation of molecular chlorine was measured. On the assumption that the ratio of the vapor pressures of two kinds of isotopes of chlorine molecules is equal to the separation factor  $\alpha$  (which holds for the majority of isotopic systems), the temperature dependence of this ratio may be expressed by the following equations:

$$\ln \alpha_1 = \ln(p\text{Cl}_2^{35}/p\text{Cl}_2^{37}) = 1.7736/T - 0.00723 \quad (1)$$

$$\ln \alpha_2 = \ln(p\text{Cl}^{35}\text{Cl}^{37}/p\text{Cl}_2^{37}) = 1.1392/T - 0.003896 \quad (2)$$

Card 1/2

The Separation Factors of Chlorine  
Isotopes in Equilibrium Vaporization of Cl<sub>2</sub> S/076/60/034/009/039/041XX  
B020/B056

The partial pressures of the various kinds of isotopes are determined from the isotopic ratio by means of mass spectrometry. The data given in the accompanying table show that the preparation of pure chlorine isotopes by rectification of molecular chlorine is unsuitable, because even at a pressure of about 100-200 mm Hg the separation factor is very small (1.0015 - 1.0010). There are 1 table and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova  
(Physicochemical Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov)

SUBMITTED: February 17, 1960

Card 2/2

MATVEYEV, K.I.; UVAROV, O.V.; ZHAVORONKOV, N.M.

Separation of chlorine isotopes by the chemical exchange method.  
Zhur.prikl.khim. 34 no.11:2563-2566 N '61. (MIRA 15:1)  
(Chlorine--Isotopes)

43783

G/025/62/000/004-5/004/005  
I041/I241

14.36.00

AUTHORS: Uvarov, O.V., Sokolov, N.M., and Zavosonokov, N.M.TITLE: Physico-chemical constants of  $H_2O^{18}$ 

PERIODICAL: Kernenergie, no.4-5, 1962, 323-329

TEXT: The elementary separation factor for the system  $H_2O^{16}$ -  
 $H_2O^{18}$  in the temperature range from 20-210°C was determined by a  
differential vapour pressure measurement method. The results are  
given by the formula  $\alpha = 0.9835 \exp(7.598/T)$ . From these results  
one calculates the difference in latent heat of evaporation of the  
two water species as 14.98 cal/mole and the boiling point of pure  
 $H_2O^{18}$  at atmospheric pressures as 100.13°C. The refractive index  
difference -  $\Delta n$  - between light and heavy water was measured at  
20°C with the results:  $\Delta n = 3.4 \cdot 10^{-4}$ . The temperature coefficient  
of the refractive index difference between 10°-30°C was found to be

Card 1/2

G/025/62/000/004-5/004/005  
I041/I241

Physics-chemical constants of  $H_2O^{18}$

(1.18-1.20)  $10^{-6}$ . The density of enriched waters of varying  $H_2O^{18}$  concentration was measured at 25°C and 300°C and the result obtained was  $d = A + 0.00107$ . N where N = water concentration of  $H_2O^{18}$  and A at 25° = 0.99720. Pure  $H_2O^{18}$  at 25° is then 1.10723 denser than normal water. There are 5 drawings including a schematic sketch of the differential vapour pressure apparatus and 6 tables of results (translator's note: modified translation of author's abstract)

ASSOCIATION: Karpov Institut for Physical Chemistry, Moscow.

SUBMITTED: Paper presented at the 2nd conference on Stable Isotopes, October 30, - November 4th, 1961.

Card 2/2

MALYUSOV, V.A.; ZHAVORONKOV, N.M.; MALAFEEV, N.A.; ROMEYKOV, R.N.;  
Prinimali uchastiye: BABKOV, S.I.; UVAROV, O.V.; SOLYANKIN,  
L.N.; GRISHIN, D.M.

Effectiveness of regular packings in the rectification of water.  
Khim.prom. no.7:519-529 JL '62. (MIRA 15:9)  
(Packed towers)

UVAROV, O.V.; SOKOLOV, N.M.; LYAPIN, V.V.; ZHAVORONKOV, N.M.

Coefficients of separation of the carbon isotopes  $C^{12} - C^{14}$   
during the equilibrium vaporization of methane. Zhur. VKHO  
7 no.6:695-697 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut  
imeni L.Ya. Karpova.

(Methane)  
(Carbon--Isotopes)  
(Evaporation)

43470

S/076/62/036/012/005/014  
B101/B180

11.384.3  
AUTHORS: Uvarov, O. V., Sokolov, N. M., and Zhavoronkov, N. M. (Moscow)

TITLE: Physical and chemical constants of heavy oxygen water

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 36, no. 12, 1962, 2699 - 2706

TEXT: Water containing ~47%  $\text{H}_2\text{O}^{18}$  and up. to 60%  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$  was purified, and the  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$  content was reduced to 0.016 mole% with reduced heated metallic hot iron. The following physicochemical constants were determined: (A) differential method similar

The  $H_2O^{16}$  -  $H_2O^{18}$  separation coefficient  $\alpha$  by a differential method similar to that used by W. H. Keesom, J. Haantjes (Physica, 2, 986, 1935) for separating neon isotopes. Result: between 20 and  $210^{\circ}C$ ,  $\log \alpha = 3.300/T - 0.00722$  which is in good agreement with data obtained by other researchers  $\alpha_{100^{\circ}C} = 1.0038$ . The difference in heats of vaporization is 14.97 cal/mole, the boiling point of  $H_2O^{18}$  at 760 mm Hg is  $100.13^{\circ}C$ . (B) The refractive index was determined with an interferometer.  $\Delta n = 0.00034N_{H_2O^{18}}$  holds for

Card 1/2

Physical and chemical ...

S/076/62/036/012/005/014  
B101/B180

white light at 20°C;  $N_{H_2O^{18}}$  is the molar part of  $H_2O^{18}$  in the mixture. Between 10 and 30°C, the temperature coefficient of the difference in refractive indices of  $H_2O^{16}$  and  $H_2O^{18}$  is  $(1.18 - 1.20) \cdot 10^{-6}$ . (c) The water density was determined pycnometrically for different  $H_2O^{18}$  contents. Results:  $d_4^t = A + 0.001070 N_{H_2O^{18}}$ , where  $A = 0.99720$  at 25°C, 0.99580 at 30°C, and 0.99230 at 40°C. At 25°C, the density of 100%  $H_2O^{18}$  is 1.10724 with respect to river water. There are 3 figures and 5 tables. The most important English-language references are: S. Sakata a. N. Morita, Bull. Chem. Soc. Japan, 29, 284, 1956; H. E. Watson, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 76, 5884, 1954.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Physico-chemical Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov)

SUBMITTED: June 23, 1961

Card 2/2

UVAROV, O. V.; SOKOLOV, N.M.;

"Betrachtung einiger Methoden zur Bestimmung der Koeffizienten der relativen Fluchtigkeiten stabiler Isotope."

Third Working Conference on Stable Isotopes, 28 October to 2 November 1963, Leipzig.

UVAROV, O.V.; SOKOLOV, N.M.

Effect of the evaporation conditions on the value of the partition  
factor  $\alpha$  in the course of Raleigh distillation. Zhur. fiz. khim. 38  
no.7:1863-1864 Jl '64. (MIRA 18:3)

UVAROV, P.

Correct organization of material and technical supplies. Fin.  
SSSR 17 no.4:54-58 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:8)  
(Gorkiy--Automobile industry--Finance)

UVAROV, P.

Conducting the classes on industrial safety. Prof.-tekhn. obr.  
20 no.8:29 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Starshiy inzh. po podgotovke kadrov kombinata Rostovugol',  
g. Shakhty Rostovskoy obl.  
(Mining engineering--Safety measures)

1. IVAROV, P. S., POPOV, E. G.
2. USSR (600)
4. Horses
7. Horsebreeding on a leading collective farm, Konevodstvo 23 No. 2, 1953

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953, Uncl.

UVAROV, P.T.

Business accounting of the supply departments of the Gorkii Automobile  
Plant. Avt. trakt. prom. no.11:1-4 N '54. (MIRA 8:1)

1. Gor'kovskiy avtozavod im. Molotova.  
(Automobile industry--Costs)

UVAROV, P.T.

Introducing a pneumatic gun for spot welding. Biul. tekhn.-ekon. inform.  
Gos. nauch.-issl. inst. nauch. i tekhn. inform. 18 no.6:19-20 Je '65.  
(MIRA 18:7)

Uvarov, P. T.

USSR/ Engineering - Supply

Card 1/1 Pub. 128 - 27/33

Authors : Uvarov, P. T.

Title : Supply reserves in the service of economics

Periodical : Vest. mash. 36/1, 76-79, Jan 1956

Abstract : The importance of a timely supply and proper distribution of raw materials to manufacturing plants are emphasized, and problems connected with inter-factory transport, cost accounting procedures and economical methods adopted in various manufacturing plants in organizing supply, transportation and loading and unloading of materials, setting of cost accounting units, wholesale prices, etc., are discussed.

Institution : .....

Submitted : .....

UVAROV, F.F.

KISELEV, I.I.; BORISOV, N.I.; YASINOVSKIY, B.S., inzh.; SANNIKOV, Yu.K., inzh.;  
SOKOLOV, V.A., inzh.; LEVCHENKO, L.D., inzh.; NALOYEV, G.A., inzh.;  
CHICHAKOV, K.K., inzh.; BARYKIN, V.I., inzh.; FREYULIN, A.Ya., inzh.;  
GULYAYEV, A.I., inzh.; STIGNEYEV, Ya.F., inzh.; SHAGANOVA, K.N., inzh.;  
KHELIMSKIY, I.Ye., inzh.; AVROV, A.N., inzh.; DEMIDOVA, M.I., inzh.;  
NIKIFOROVA, Ye.D., inzh.; KLIBANOVA, F.I., inzh.; CHIVKUNOV, K.I.,  
inzh.; STOROZHKO, I.G., inzh.; NOVAKOVSKIY, Ye.Ya., inzh.; GOYKHTUL',  
A.O., inzh.; TARASOV, A.M., inzh.; SHISHKO, A.P., inzh.; UVAROV,  
P.T., ekonomist; DRAGUNOV, M.V., ekonomist; KARANDASHOV, A.A.,  
ekonomist; KOMKIN, M.V., ekonomist; GOREV, M.S., ekonomist. Pri-  
nimali uchastiye: LAPIN, T.I.; RAMENSKIY, Yu.A.; KADINSKIY, B.A.;  
SOKOLOV, S.D.; STOROZHKO, I.G.; FOMINYKH, A.I.. POLYAKOVA, N.,  
red.; SMIRNOV, G., tekhn.red.

[Organization and improvement of production; practices of the  
Gorkiy Automobile Plant] Organizatsiya i sovershenstvovanie  
proizvodstva; opyt Gor'kovskogo avtozavoda. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo  
polit. lit-ry, 1958, 332 p. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Direktor Gor'kovskogo avtomobil'nogo zavoda (for Kiselev).
2. Glavnnyy inzhener Gor'kovskogo avtomobil'nogo zavoda (for Borisov).
3. Gor'kovskiy avtomobil'nyy zavod (for all except Kiselev, Borisov,  
Polyakova, Smirnov).

(Gorkiy--Automobile industry)

*Release in*  
17 Apr. 62  
MARKOVICH, Mark Moiseyevich; UVAROV, Petr Yakovlevich; DROZHZHIN, Yu.N.,  
red.; KOVALENKO, V.L., tekhn. red.

[Engineering taught in a physics class] Tekhnika na urokakh fiziki.  
Moskva, Gos. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo M-va prosv. RSFSR, 1960. 164 p.  
(MIRA 14:6)

(Engineering—Study and teaching)

1. UVAROV, S., Eng.

2. USSR (600)

4. Loading and Unloading

7. Mechanization of unloading operations in lumber yards, Mast. ugl., 2, no. 2, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

UVAROV, S.A.; TIKHONOV, A.Ya., mostovoy master (Novosibirsk)

Providing for safety in work on bridges. Put' i put.knoz. 7  
no.9:31 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Novosibirskoy distantsii po iskusstvennym  
sooruzheniyam (for Uvarov).

UVAROV, S. K., glavnnyy red.; POPOV, A.S., red.; D'YAKOVENKO, V.M., red.;  
(GROZMAN, S.M., red.; PETROVA, T.G., red.; KOLESNIKOV, F.M., red.;  
KRUTOUS, V.P., tekhn.red.

[Papers at a technical conference on design, construction, manufacture, and use of reinforced concrete poles for electric transmission lines and telephone communications, November 27-30, 1956]  
Materialy nauchno-tehnicheskoy konferentsii po proektirovaniyu,  
stroitel'stvu, proizvodstvu i eksploatatsii zhelezobetonnykh opor  
linii elektropredachi i svyazi. [Groznyi] Checheno-Ingushskoe  
knishnoe izd-vo, 1957. 163 p. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Nauchno-tehnicheskaya konferentsiya po proektirovaniyu,  
stroitel'stvu, proizvodstvu i eksploatatsii zhelezobetonnykh opor  
linii elektropredachi i svyazi. Groznyy, 1956.  
(Reinforced concrete construction) (Electric lines-Poles)

UVAROV, S. G.

Lumbering.

Log unloading device of the All-Union coal Institute. Mekh. trud. rab.  
6 no. 1, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953/2 Unclassified.

UVAROV, S. G., inzh.

Coal and timber yards for mines with removable equipment. Ugol'  
34 no.4:53-54 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:7)  
(Coal mines and mining--Equipment and supplies)

UVAROV, S.G., inzh.

Determining the fields of application in coal mines and basic  
parameters of coal loading into railroad cars without using  
storage bins. Ugol' 36 no.4:31 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)  
(Loading and unloading) (Coal mines and mining)

FROLOV, A.G.; KOZLOVSKIY, S.I.; MELAMED, Z.M.; ~~SHCHETINOV, I.S.~~; UVAROV, S.G.;  
ZVERIGORODSKAYA, G.V.; KOSTANYAN, A.Ya., red.izd-va;  
SHEVCHENKO, G.N., tekhn. red.; PRUSAKOVA, T.A., tekhn. red.

[Principles for the improvement of industrial complexes on  
mine surfaces] Osnovy sovershenstvovaniia tekhnologicheskikh  
kompleksov poverkhnosti shakht. [By] A.G.Frolov i dr. Mo-  
skva, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963. 135 p. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Moscow. Institut gornogo dela.  
(Mine buildings)

L 09123-67 EWT(m)/EWP(f) FDN/WW/DJ/WE  
ACC NR: AP6031769 (A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0094/66/000/007/0048/0050

AUTHOR: Omel'chenko, V. I. (Engineer); Krasnikov, A. S. (Engineer); Voronin, V. L. (Engineer); Konstantinovskiy, V. A. (Engineer); Uvarov, S. N. (Candidate of technical sciences)

51

47

ORG: None

TITLE: Industrial electric power generators using aviation turbine engines

SOURCE: Promyshlennaya energetika, no. 7, 1966, 48-50

TOPIC TAGS: electric power engineering, electric power plant, turboprop engine

ABSTRACT: The authors discuss the advantages of using discarded aviation turbine engines for generating power in industrial plants, transport and in various branches of the petroleum industry. Units using aviation turbine engines could be made for various power requirements varying from several hundred to several thousand kilowatt output. The authors describe a successful attempt to set up such a unit in the Soviet Union in 1965. This unit utilized an AI-20 turboprop engine in conjunction with an SGN-14-49-6 1000 kw synchronous generator. This generating plant was equipped with an automatic control which ensured its starting, controlled its fuel and oil supply and handled emergencies. The AI-20 turboprop engine is capable of running on various fuels. It was found that it could be operated on diesel fuel and natural gas if the natural gas

11

24

UDC: 621.311.23+629.13.02/07

Card 1/2

L 09123-67

ACC NR: AP6031769

4

was compressed to 10 atm. The lubrication mixture used for operating this engine consisted of 75% transformer oil or MK-8 and 25% MS-20 or MK-22 oil. The engine consumed 0.8 liters of oil per hour. Since a 1600 kilowatt generator could not be found, the engine was set to function at 50% capacity. The weight to power ratio of this unit was 12.3. The unit functioned normally throughout the test period. One of the advantages of using such a unit is that it does not require water for cooling and the exhaust gases of the turbine can be used for heating purposes. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 10,13 / SUBM DATE: None

Card 2/2 ~~not~~

L 45518-66 T-2/EWP(f) WW

ACC NR: AP6016917 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0104/66/000/002/0005/0008

AUTHOR: Bukreyev, B. A. (Engineer); Tandler, M. M. (Engineer); Yakovlev, N. A. (Engineer); Uvarov, S. N. (Candidate of technical sciences); Uspenskiy, A. N. (Candidate of technical sciences) *56*  
*B*

ORG: none

TITLE: Electric generating stations with AI-20 gas turbines *(2)*

SOURCE: Elektricheskiye stantsii, no. 2, 1966, 5-8

TOPIC TAGS: gas turbine, turboprop engine, electric power plant, power generating station / AI-20 gas turbine

ABSTRACT: In 1964, plans and blueprints were developed by the Giprolestrans Planning Institute of stationary, quick-assembled, and transportable AI-20 turboprop engine-driven electric power plants. Such a 50-cps, 6.3-kv plant is to have a capacity of 1250, 1600, 2000, or 4000 kw. Sketches of the stationary and transportable plants are shown. Estimates show that such a plant will be economical if it is operated as a peak-load station, up to 3000-4000 hrs per year, and particularly if it uses a partly worn-out airplane engine. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 10, 099/ SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 003

UDC: 621.311.23

Card 1/1

KASHIRTSEV, Arkadiy Sergeyevich. Prinimali uchastatiye: TOLSTYKH, A.N.; IVANSAN, T.Yu.; UVAROV, S.V.. STEPANOV, D.L., prof., otv.red.; KORDE, K.B., red.izd-va; SUSHKOVA, L.A., tekhn.red.

[Field atlas of the fauna of Permian deposits in the north-eastern part of the U.S.S.R.] Polevoi atlas fauny permskikh otlozhenii Severo-Vostoka SSSR. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1959. 84 p. (MIRA 13:2)  
(Siberia, Eastern--Paleontology, Stratigraphic)

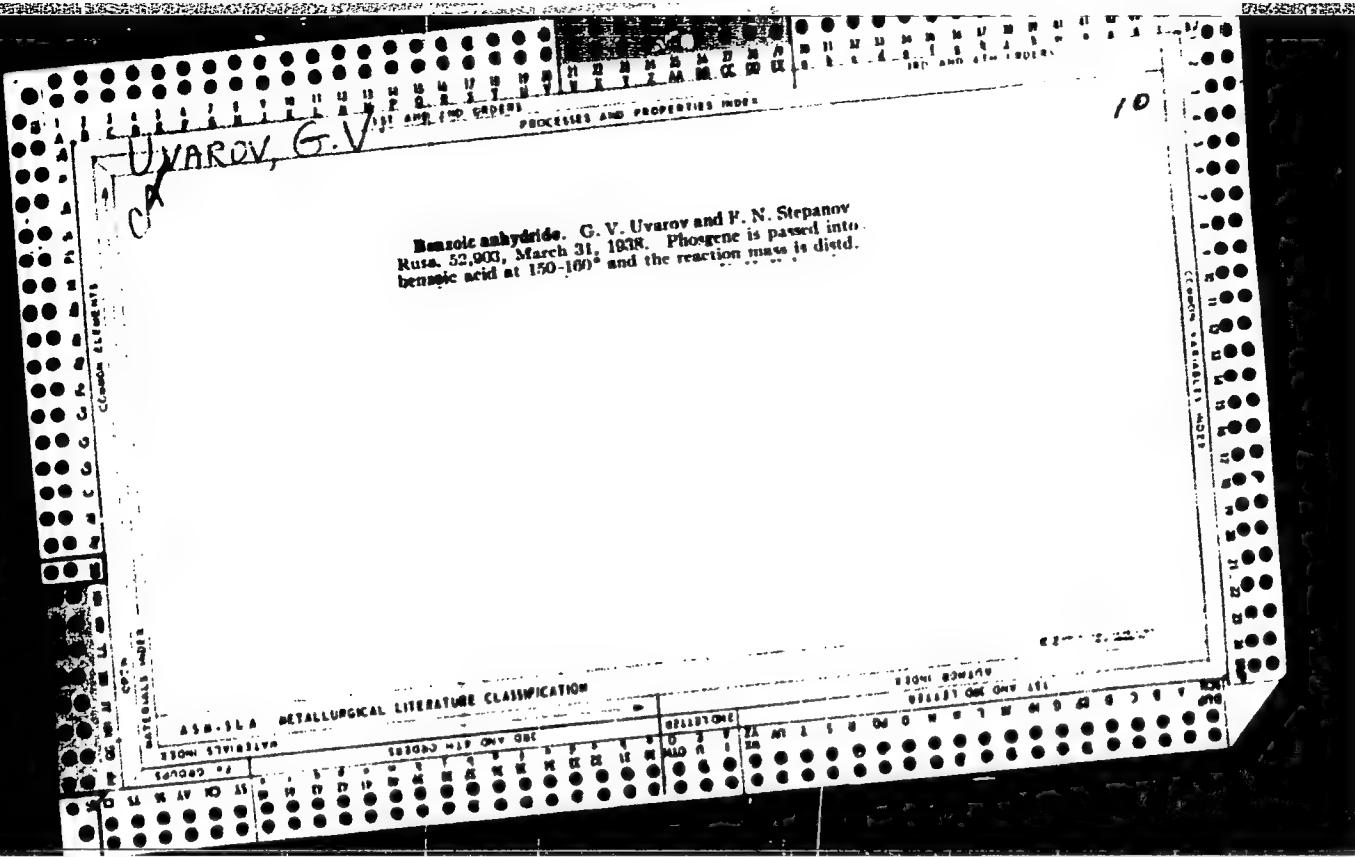
UVAROV, S.Ya., inzh.

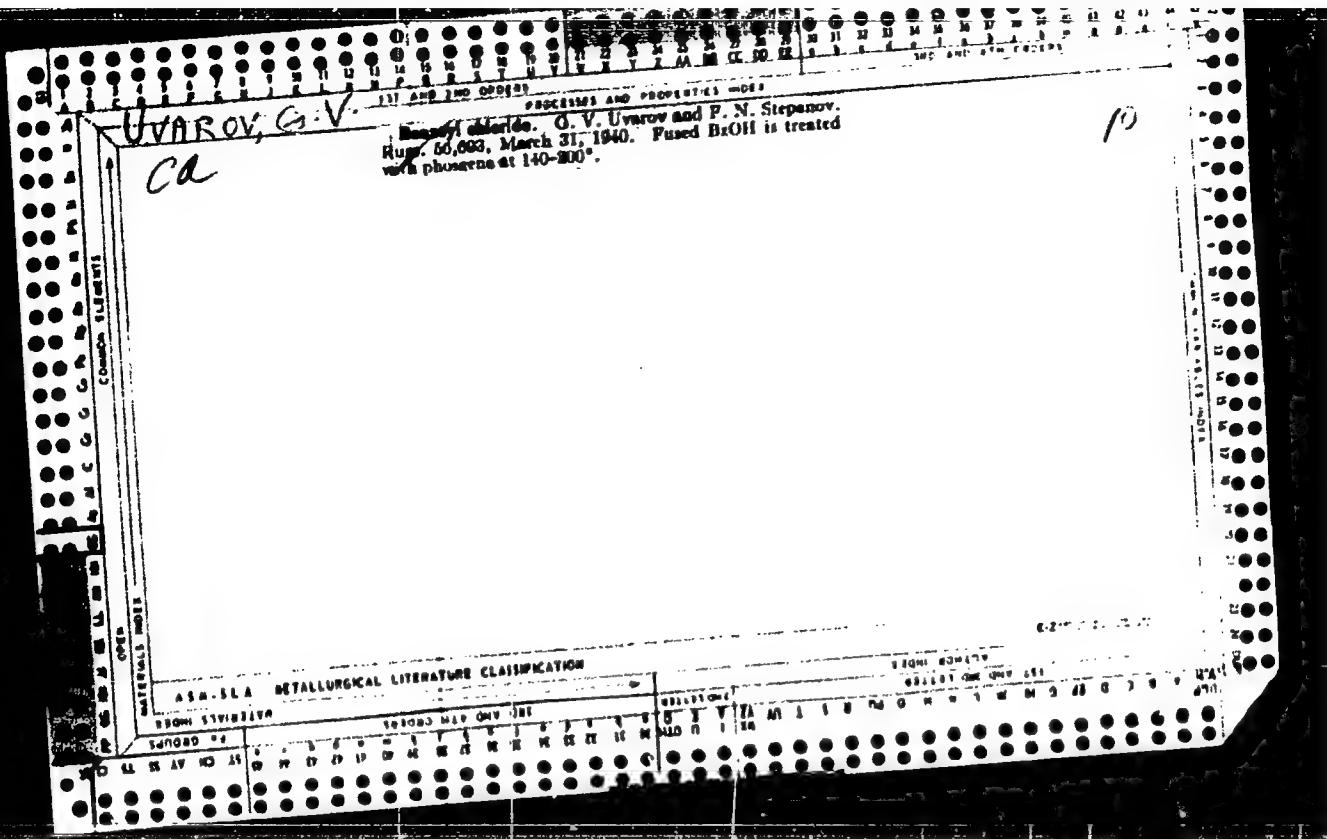
Power distribution network of a modern shop. Prom. energ. 19  
no.3:35-36 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:4)

UVAROV, G.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHESTAKOV, B.I., kand.tekhn.nauk;  
FEDOROV, V.N., inzh.; GOKO, M.K., inzh.; ANDREYEV, G.B., inzh.  
ORLOV, A.V., inzh.

Simultaneous burning of anthracite culm and gas with different  
methods for supplying the gas to the furnace. Teploenergetika  
8 no.4:52-57 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Kuybyshevskiy industrial'nyy institut i Kuybyshevenergo.  
(Furnaces)





SCV/ 64-58-4-1/20

AUTHOR: Uvarov, G. V.

TITLE: The Chemical Industry Must Develop Quicker (Razvivat' khimicheskuyu promyshlennost' uskorennymi tempami)

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 4, pp. 197 - 200 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The May Plenary Session of the TSK KPSS (Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union) passed a historical program that mainly concerns the industry of natural and artificial fibers, plastics and other synthetics as well as products made of them. In order to show the great scale of this plan also some data on the planned development are given and the provinces concerned are mentioned. Among others also the insufficiencies to be removed at the MKhP (Ministry of Chemical Industry) are mentioned and it is noticed that for a successful development of chemical industry the corresponding equipment and apparatus must be designed and produced by the industry for machine building, apparatus building and mechanization. The publication of projection documentation is regarded one of the most important problems;

Card 1/3

SOV/64-58-4-1/20

The Chemical Industry Must Develop Quicker

the projecting institutes had to be assisted in this work; some of them are mentioned. The work of the scientific research institutes is criticized by some examples; a more directed and quicker work is demanded. The working out of new, and the improvement of existing methods for the production of initial materials for polymerization products of mineral oil and natural gases is mentioned as an example. Besides the perfection of already existing processes special interest has to be paid to the development of especially resistive and heat-resistive polymers for plastics and artificial fibers. In order to promote scientific research work some institutes and branches are being organized, which are mentioned by the author. The production of acetic acid by the Vladimir Chemical Plant is mentioned as example for a successful complex automation. A cooperation among the socialist countries is recommended, the cooperation among the chemists of the USSR (SSSR) and Czechoslovakia (Chekhoslovatskaya respublika) being mentioned as an example. The expenditure for scientific-technical literature should be increased and the technical information service on foreign and domestic science and technique is to be extended. An

Card 2/3

The Chemical Industry Must Develop Quicker

SOV/64-58-4-1/20

improvement of working methods is recommended to the Laboratory for Technical-Scientific Investigations and Informations Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov (Institut im. L. Ya. Karpova). Finally it is mentioned that the decisions by the plenary session met with international agreement.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR po khimii  
(State Committee for Chemistry of the Council of Ministers of the USSR).

1. Chemical industry--USSR

Card 3/3

5(1)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/2997

Uvarov, Georgiy Vasil'yevich, Deputy Chairman of the State Committee on Chemistry of the USSR Council of Ministers

Razvitiye khimicheskoy promyshlennosti v 1959-1965 godakh (Development of the Chemical Industry Between 1959 and 1965) Moscow, Izd-vo "Znaniye," 1959. 15 p. (Series: Vsesoyuznoye obshchestvo po rasprostraneniyu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znanii. Seriya IV, 1959, no. 26) 47,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Vsesoyuznoye obshchestvo po rasprostraneniyu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znanii.

Ed.: T. F. Islankina; Tech. Ed.: L. Ye. Atroshchenko.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for the general reader interested in the chemical industry.

COVERAGE: The booklet emphasizes the growing importance of chemistry for different branches of industry and states that the rapid progress in aviation, rocket construction, electronics, and atomic energy has, to a great extent, been made possible by new synthetics and plastics manufactured by the chemical industry.

Card 1/2

Development of the Chemical Industry (Cont.)

SOV/2997

As illustration it points out that the TU-104 aircraft has 120,000 parts made of synthetic rubber or plastics. Raw materials needed to manufacture chemical and petrochemicals are enumerated and the quantity of these materials now available in the Soviet Union indicated as well as the location of newly built chemical plants. No personalities are mentioned. No references are given.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Raw Material Resources	5
Distribution of New Enterprises	10
Development of Different Branches of the Chemical Industry	11

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Card 2/2

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2/1/60

5(0)

AUTHOR:

Uvarov, G., Deputy Chairman of the  
State Committee for Chemistry at the  
Council of Ministers of the USSR

SOV/29-59-4-1/26

TITLE: Komsomol, Let Us Fight for the "Great Chemistry"  
(Komsomol, v pokhod za bol'shuyu khimiyu !)

PERIODICAL: Tekhnika molodezhi, 1959, Nr 4, p 1 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Central Committee of the CPSS decided in May 1958, to speed up the development of the chemical industry. The characteristic feature of the modern chemical industry is its capability of creating entirely new materials, which have no correspondence in nature, from cheap and abundantly available raw materials. During the next seven years principal care will be directed towards the production of synthetics, especially chemical fibers and plastics. Production of chemical fibers is to be increased by the 4-fold within the end of the Seven-Year Plan. In particular, the production of specially high-quality synthetic fibers is to rise by the 12 - 13-fold and that of plastics and synthetic rubbers by more than 7-fold. As much as 450 million meters of textiles will be produced by the end of the Seven-Year Plan with the use of synthetic fibers. The consumer will be

Card 1/3

Komsomol, Let Us Fight for the "Great Chemistry"

SOV/29-59-4-1/26

offered large stocks of synthetic furs, footwear and household wares, all made of synthetic materials. To secure a surplus in goods, the government has appropriated investments of 100 - 105 billion rubles for the development of the chemical industry. This money is to be employed for the construction of 140 new plants, 35 of which are to produce synthetic fibers, and for the transformation of more than 130 existing plants. The creation of the "great chemistry" is impossible without the contribution of youth. The Lenin Komsomol has taken over the sponsorship of 27 new chemical plants. Youth is working with great enthusiasm at the construction of chemical fiber factories at Barnaul, Ryazan', Engel's, Krasnoyarsk, Kiyev and Mogilev. The Central Committee of the LVKSM in conjunction with the State Committee for Chemistry at the Council of Ministers has invited entries for a contest among youth collectives participating in the construction of chemical plants. As a means of encouraging the best collectives a challenge prize, the Red Banner of the TsK VLKSM and of the Goskhimkomitet, as well as three money prizes in the amounts of 15,000, 10,000 and 5,000 rubles are contributed. Furthermore an All-Union youth contest has been announced for the best rationalization suggestions in

Card 2/3

Komsomol, Let Us Fight for the "Great Chemistry"

SOV/29-59-4-1/26

the field of chemistry. The following prizes will be assigned to the contest participants for the best inventions, technical improvements and rationalization suggestions in the field of chemistry, that have so far been adopted in the works with technical and economic benefits: 15 first prizes (motor scooters "Tula-200", pianettes, motorcycles "IZh-56"); 25 second prizes (accordeons, hunting rifles, television sets); 50 third prizes ("Zorkiy" cameras, radio sets, record players and tape recorders "El'fa"). There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR po khimii  
(State Committee for Chemistry at the Council of Ministers, USSR)

Card 3/3

BARDIN, I.P., akademik, glavnnyy red. [deceased]; VOL'YKOVICH, S.I., akademik, otv.red.toma; UVAROV, G.V., red.toma; KOMAROV, V.P.. dotsent, red.toma; LAVEENT'YEV, M.A., akademik, red.; DIKUSHIN, V.I., akademik, red.; NEMOCHINOV, V.S., akademik, red.; VEYTS, V.I., red.; LEVITSKIY, O.D., red.; NEKRASOV, N.N., red.; PUSTOVALOV, L.B.. red.; KHACHATUROV, T.S., red.; ROSTOVTSOV, N.F., akademik, red.; POPOV, A.N., red.; GRAFOV, L.Ye., red.; GASHEV, A.D., red.; PROBST, A.Ye., prof., red.; VASYUTIN, V.F., prof., red.; KROTOV, V.A., prof.. red.; VASIL'YEV, P.V., doktor ekonom.nauk, red.; LYUDOGOVSKIY, G.I.. red.; kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; LETUNOV, P.A., kand.geol.-mineral.nauk, red.; SHKOL'NIKOV, M.G., kand.ekonom.nauk, red.; BANKVITSER, A.L., red. izd-va; BRUZGUL', V.V., tekhn.red.

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1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sovet po izucheniyu proizvoditel'nykh sil. Sibirskskoye otdeleniye. 2. Chleny-korrespondenty AN SSSR (for Veyts, Levitskiy, Nekrasov, Pustovalov, Khachaturov). 3. Vsesoyuznaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni V.I.Lenina (for Rostovtsev). 4. Deyatvitel'nyy chlen Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Popov). 5. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Gosplana RSFSR (for Grafov). 6. Chlen Gosplana RSFSR (for Gashev). 7. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Gosudarstvennogo komiteta Soveta Ministerov SSSR po khimii (for Uvarov).

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UVAROV, G.V.

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UVAROV, G.V.

We shall carry out the decisions of the historical 22d Congress of  
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UVAROV, G.V.

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